

Hammarskjöld pointed out that Article 99 of the Charter—which allows the Secretary-General, on his own initiative, to bring matters to the Security Council's attention when in his view they may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security—makes him clearly a political rather than a purely administrative official.

In practice, successive Secretaries-General, including Hammarskjöld, have invoked this article very sparingly. I myself have never yet found it necessary to do so. But the fact that the Secretary-General has this power crucially affects the way he is treated by the Security Council, and by the Member States in general.

Few people now question the responsibility of the Secretary-General to act politically, or to make public pronouncements on political issues.

In fact, the boot today is if anything on the other foot: I find myself called on to make official statements on almost everything that happens in the world, from royal marriages to the possibility of human cloning!

I do my best to satisfy this demand with due respect for the decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly. But those bodies would find it very strange if on each occasion I sought their approval before opening my mouth!

Their members can, and do, take exception to some of my statements—and thank goodness they do. There must be freedom of speech for governments, as well as for international officials! But they do not question my right to make such statements, according to my own understanding of the purposes and principles of the United Nations as set out in the Charter.

No doubt Dag Hammarskjöld would also disagree with some of the specific positions I have taken. But I suspect he would envy me the discretion I enjoy in deciding what to say. And I have no doubt he would strongly endorse the principle that the Secretary-General must strive to make himself an authentic and independent voice of the international community.

What he might not have foreseen is the way our concept of that community has developed in recent years. In his time it was essentially a community of separate nations or peoples, who for all practical purposes were represented by States.

So if we go back to the things about today's world that we would have to explain to him, if he unexpectedly joined us now, probably the most difficult for him to adjust to would be the sheer complexity of a world in which individuals and groups of all kinds are constantly interacting—across frontiers and across oceans, economically, socially and culturally—without expecting or receiving any permission, let alone assistance, from their national governments.

He might well find it difficult to identify the precise role, in such a world, of a body like the United Nations, whose Charter presupposes the division of the world into sovereign and equal States, and in which the peoples of the world are represented essentially by their governments.

He might find that difficult—and if so, he would not be alone! But I am convinced he would relish the challenge. And I am sure he would not stray from his fundamental conviction that the essential task of the United Nations is to protect the weak against the strong.

In the long term, the vitality and viability of the Organization depend on its ability to perform that task, by adapting itself to changing realities. That, I believe, is the biggest test it faces in the new century.

How would Hammarskjöld approach that task?

First of all he would insist, quite correctly, that States are still the main holders of political authority in the world, and are likely to remain so. Indeed, the more democratic they become—the more genuinely representative of, and accountable to, their peoples—the greater also will be their political legitimacy. And therefore it is entirely proper, as well as inevitable, that they will remain the political masters of the United Nations.

He would also insist, I am sure, on the continuing responsibility of States to maintain international order—and, indeed, on their collective responsibility, which their leaders solemnly recognised in last year's Millennium Declaration, “to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level”.

And he might well say that, with a few honourable exceptions, the more fortunate countries in this world are not living up to that responsibility, so long as they do not fulfill their longstanding commitments to much higher levels of development assistance, to much more generous debt relief, and to duty- and quota- free access for exports from the least developed countries.

But then he would also see that his own lifetime coincided, in most countries, with the high watermark of State control over the lives of citizens. And he would see that States today generally tax and spend a smaller proportion of their citizens' wealth than they did 40 years ago.

From this he might well conclude that we should not rely exclusively on State action to achieve our objectives on the international level, either.

A great deal, he would think, is likely to depend on non-State actors in the system—private companies, voluntary agencies or pressure groups, philanthropic foundations, universities and think tanks, and, of course, creative individuals.

And that thought would surely feed into his reflection on the role of the United Nations.

Can it confine itself, in the 21st century, to the role of coordinating action by States? Or should it reach out further?

Is it not obliged, in order to fulfill the purposes of the Charter, to form partnerships with all these different actors? To listen to them, to guide them, and to urge them on?

Above all, to provide a framework of shared values and understanding, within which their free and voluntary efforts can interact, and reinforce each other, instead of getting in each other's way?

Perhaps it is presumptuous of me to suggest that this would be part of Hammarskjöld's vision of the role of the United Nations in the 21st century—because it is, of course, my own vision.

No doubt if he were alive today he would offer us something nobler and more profound.

But I like to think, Ladies and Gentlemen, that what I have just described would find some place in it.

Thank you very much.

HONORING MS. GARLAND MILLER

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I have a longstanding commitment to supporting women who venture out into the professional world. Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing and honoring a constituent, Ms. Garland Miller, as a woman who has had im-

mense success in founding and running her own company.

Ms. Miller is the President of Schoolfield and Associates, a highly successful book-keeping and association management firm in my district. I would like to congratulate Ms. Miller, who is celebrating 25 years of business in Chevy Chase and Bethesda, Maryland. A graduate of the University of Maryland, Ms. Miller and her family have lived in my district for generations. She has over 100 clients, and employs several people. Thanks to leaders like Ms. Miller, women entrepreneurs have made great strides in the business world. She serves as a role model for other women in the business community. On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to wish Ms. Garland Miller many more successful years.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ED BRYANT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. BRYANT. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was inadvertently delayed getting back to Washington from my district, and as a result missed Rollcall votes 349 and 350. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on both votes. As an original co-sponsor of H.R. 717, I regret being unable to cast a vote in favor of this important legislation that will have a positive effect on those children who suffer from Duchenne muscular dystrophy.

HONORING HUBERT TABOR FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, to place your life in harms way in order to defend our Nation is indeed a noble and honorable action. Hubert Douglas Tabor dedicated himself by serving in World War II and is certainly worthy of the praise and admiration of this body. During the campaign in Northern Burma, Hubert placed his well-being before all else in order to ensure a victory for the Allies in that war-stricken area.

Hubert was raised on a farm in Colorado. Throughout his time there, he grew tired of horses and wished to escape from the farm life by signing up for the Army. However, after entering the Army, the Army recognized that Hubert possessed superior riding skills and was sent to Ft. Riley, Kansas to be a member of the 124th Cavalry. This unit was the last mounted cavalry in the Army and it was with the 124th that Hubert deservedly received his silver spurs due to his accomplishments in the service. Upon his relocation to Burma, his role was that of a packer.

The 124th Cavalry, teamed with the 56th Cavalry and the 613th Field Artillery Battalion, was charged with the duty of opening the Burma Road that was closed by the Japanese. As the team trekked across the Himalayan landscape, the Japanese enemy was encountered at night. Although Hubert had several close calls during his service, perhaps

none was as serious as one that occurred during this battle. Hubert and a fellow soldier were assigned the duty of attracting the attention of the Japanese to distract them while the rest of his team was able to penetrate the enemy's flank. His friend was killed in the line of duty while Hubert survived, but not without debilitating injuries.

Due to his bravery and courage, Mr. Speaker, Hubert Tabor was awarded the Purple Heart and Bronze Star. This battle was brutal, but Hubert offered his patriotism to our country and fought for its sake in Burma. I would like to take this moment to recognize the incredible sacrifices that Hubert made for our country and thank him for his service to our Flag. Hubert helped to make our country great and I extend my warmest regards and best wishes to Hubert for many years to come.

TO HONOR MS. ELVIRA ORTIZ AS
A RECIPIENT OF THE 12TH ANNUAL
PROFILES OF SUCCESS
HISPANIC LEADERSHIP AWARD

HON. ED PASTOR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

MR. PASTOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to recognize a special individual who was honored for her leadership qualities and service to her community. On September 5th, Ms. Elvira Ortiz was honored by her peers at the Annual Profiles of Success Hispanic Leadership Awards presentation in Phoenix, Arizona. This event, coordinated by Valle del Sol, a local non-profit community based organization, kicks off National Hispanic Heritage Month in Arizona and is now in its twelfth year of honoring worthy individuals.

Honored in the category of Exemplary Leadership, Ms. Ortiz, of Phoenix, Arizona, was recognized for her civic activism in raising awareness of the issues that Latinos face today. She has risen to her position as Publisher and Editor-in-Chief at Ashland Media from humble beginnings, immigrating to this country from Mexico nearly twenty years ago, and has played an active role in addressing many civic issues. She was the co-founder of Cambio Magazine, a magazine addressing Latino issues in Arizona, and continues to work with Alma de la Gente's Mexican Independence Day to replicate and promote the traditions and culture of Mexican-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Ms. Ortiz, who truly represents the determination of the new immigrant enriching this great country of ours with love and compassion for her family, community and profession.

THE BROWNFIELDS REDEVELOPMENT
ENHANCEMENT ACT OF
2001 (H.R. 2941)

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. GARY G. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, I introduced the "Brownfields Redevelopment Enhancement Act of 2001 (H.R. 2941)."

I would like to thank my colleagues U.S. Representative MALONEY, Chairman MIKE OXLEY and Chairwoman MARGE ROUKEMA for joining me in supporting this important measure.

The biggest barrier that cities and communities face when trying to acquire and redevelop contaminated "Brownfields" properties is their lack of access to adequate and affordable capital to carry out critical activities including site assessment, remediation planning, cleanup and initial redevelopment activities.

This legislation is designed to facilitate the provision of assistance by the Department of Housing and Urban Development for the cleanup and economic development of Brownfields.

For nearly 25 years, HUD's Section 108 Loan Guarantee program has encouraged local economic development by giving cities access to the up-front financing needed for key site preparation and infrastructure projects that make an area ready for revitalization. This bill would, in essence, improve the ability of local governments to use HUD's Section 108 Loan Guarantee program and the Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (BEDI) program to address Brownfields projects by recognizing one of the new realities of the redevelopment process—that environmental evaluation and cleanup activities have become a necessary part of the process for reusing old, often abandoned sites, and that the public sector frequently must jump start that process.

This legislation will modify HUD's existing Section 108 Loan Guarantee program to make it a more flexible and usable tool for Brownfields projects and provide BEDI grant funding in a more flexible form.

First, it authorizes, for the first time ever, appropriations specifically for the BEDI program, to clarify through the conventional authorization and appropriation process that Brownfields redevelopment assistance is a congressional priority. The authorization of such sums as may be necessary is for fiscal years 2002–4. This 3-year authorization would result in need for authorization after 3 years and prompt a timely congressional re-examination of the need for such funding and funding levels.

Second, it establishes the BEDI program as an independent program by separating it from the requirement that local governments obtain Section 108 loan guarantees in order to obtain BEDI grant funding. While Congress has funded the BEDI program at a level of \$25 million annually since FY 1998, the program has existed solely as a line item in appropriations. This "de-linking" of BEDI funding from the Section 108 program will help to improve its visibility as a key source of Federal funds to trigger Brownfields redevelopment activities. Additionally, it establishes the BEDI program as an independent program by separating it from the section 108 (q) economic development initiative program as a new section 123 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Third, it increases the allowable guarantee limit for Section 108-backed loans used in conjunction with Brownfields activities—cities and states could access an additional five times their annual entitlement for Brownfields cleanup and redevelopment. This provision will provide smaller communities with the opportunity to assemble a capital pool of sufficient size to cover the costs of Brownfields site

preparation. It also gives cities more practical options to pursue Brownfields reuse strategies—for example, to acquire and clean up sites themselves, and assemble them into tracts that best fit markets and uses they have identified. The increase in the allowable guarantee limit for section 108-backed loans for Brownfields activities applies only prospectively to obligations guaranteed after the date of the enactment of the legislation.

Fourth, it promotes Section 108 Loan Guarantee Brownfields activities by better addressing the developmental realities of this type of real estate development. This will be achieved by clearly identifying Brownfields redevelopment activities as eligible activities under the Section 108 program, thereby enabling the loan funds to be used for a wider range of activities that support Brownfields reuse. It also encourages communities to identify and coordinate other public and private funding sources for Brownfields projects by allowing them to count as leverage in terms of award criteria.

Fifth, it implements HUD's Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) Pilot program. The CEF Pilot is designed to use the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program in combination with the Economic Development Initiative (EDI) grant program. It is noteworthy that several years ago, HUD issued a Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) and guidelines, but failed to implement the CEF Pilot program. The CEF Pilot is designed to mitigate or even eliminate the risk of loss to a community's CDBG program inherent in making business loans funded by the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program. The CEF Pilot combines modern private sector financial engineering with privatization of much of the administration of business loans. The EDI grants are to provide a pooled cash loan reserve to cushion against losses resulting from defaults on business loans funded through the Section 108 Loan Guarantee program and reducing the risk to the community's CDBG program.

Sixth, and finally, it directs HUD to undertake a comprehensive study of Brownfields redevelopment issues on a nationwide basis. While Brownfields redevelopment has become a critical community and economic development issue over the past five years, it seems that there has not been a thorough Federal effort to collect data and analyze key issues in a manner which would serve as the foundation for Legislative and Executive branch decision-making in this area.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation which will foster and promote the revitalization of American communities.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN S. TANNER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 25, 2001

Mr. TANNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like for the RECORD to indicate that had I been present on Monday, September 24th I would have voted "yea" on both rollcall votes 349 and 350, the Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy bill and the continuing resolution. My plane was delayed as a result of inclement weather in the Washington, D.C. area.